

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, INC.,

CASE NO. C21-0107JLR

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
DISMISS OR TRANSFER
VENUE**

UKG, INC.,

Defendant.

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is Defendant UKG, Inc.’s (“UKG”) motion to dismiss for improper venue or, in the alternative, to transfer venue. (MTD (Dkt. # 10).) Plaintiffs Recreational Equipment, Inc. (“REI”) oppose the motion. (Resp. (Dkt. # 14).) The court//

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1 has reviewed the motion, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law.

2 Being fully advised,¹ the court GRANTS the motion.

3 II. BACKGROUND

4 REI is a Washington corporation with its principle place of business in Kent,
5 Washington. (Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 1-1) ¶ 1.) UKG is a Delaware corporation with its
6 principal place of business in Weston, Florida. (*Id.* ¶ 2; MTD at 2.) This case arises out
7 of UKG's alleged breach of a contract to provide REI with software, services, and
8 Software as a Service ("SaaS") services related to payroll administration. (Am. Compl.
9 ¶ 5.) REI alleges that UKG's breach resulted in damages in the form of a settlement
10 payment and associated legal fees for an underlying lawsuit in California, where
11 plaintiffs alleged REI violated California labor laws. (*See id.* ¶¶ 28-32, 35-39.)

12 A. The Contract, Underlying Lawsuit, and Settlement

13 REI's contract with UKG was a result of a strategic sourcing process run out of
14 REI's headquarters in Kent, Washington. (Thiessen Decl. (Dkt. # 15) ¶ 2.) The alleged
15 contract was executed on September 30, 2016. (Am. Compl. ¶ 5.) Over the course of
16 2017, a UKG analyst worked with REI personnel at its headquarters in Kent to
17 implement UKG's UltiPro payroll and human resources system. (Thiessen Decl. ¶ 7.)
18 On January 1, 2018, REI transferred its payroll processes to UKG's systems. (Am.
19 Compl. ¶ 14.)

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22 ¹ Neither party seeks oral argument (*see* MTD at 1; Resp. at 1), and the court does not
consider oral argument to be helpful in its disposition of this motion, *see* Local Rules W.D.
Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1 On October 31, 2018, Martha Reilly, an REI employee, filed a class action lawsuit
2 against REI in the California Superior Court of Alameda County, claiming it had violated
3 the California Labor Code by, among other things, providing inaccurate wage statements.
4 (*Id.* ¶¶ 17-18.) REI subsequently removed the lawsuit to federal court in the Northern
5 District of California. (*Id.* ¶ 17.)

6 On September 30, 2019, REI provided written notice and tender to UKG of REI's
7 claim for damages related to Ms. Reilly's suit. (*Id.* ¶ 20.) On October 16, 2019, REI
8 invited UKG to participate in a mediation with Ms. Reilly in Los Angeles, California.
9 (*Id.* ¶ 21.) UKG refused this invitation. (*Id.*) After the mediation, REI reached an
10 agreement with Ms. Reilly for a class-wide settlement in which REI agreed to pay \$5
11 million. (*Id.* ¶ 22.) On December 16, 2019, REI notified UKG of the settlement and
12 demanded that UKG pay \$5,413,036.74, which included the settlement payment and
13 REI's defense costs and attorney's fees. (*Id.* ¶ 23.) UKG refused to pay. (*Id.*) On
14 August 6, 2020, the district court in the Northern District of California finally approved
15 REI's class settlement agreement, and on September 4, 2020, REI fully funded the
16 settlement. (*Id.* ¶ 24.)

17 **B. The Instant Litigation**

18 REI filed its amended complaint in the Superior Court for King County,
19 Washington on December 29, 2020. (*See generally id.*) REI brings claims against UKG
20 for breach of contract, implied indemnity, negligent misrepresentation, and equitable
21 indemnity. (*Id.* ¶¶ 25-52.) According to REI, “[t]o the extent [Ms.] Reilly succeeded on
22 her Wage Statement Claim in the [underlying] Lawsuit, [UKG] breached [REI and

1 UKG's contract] by failing to design and issue accurate wage statements to REI
 2 non-exempt employees in California in compliance with California Labor Code." (*Id.*
 3 ¶ 28.) On January 28, 2021, UKG removed this case to federal court. (Not. of Removal
 4 (Dkt. # 1).)

5 On February 4, 2021, UKG filed the instant motion to dismiss for improper venue
 6 or, in the alternative, transfer venue. (MTD.) REI filed its response on March 1, 2021.
 7 (Resp.) On reply, UKG concedes that this court has jurisdiction and venue over this
 8 matter but nonetheless requests that the court transfer this action to the United States
 9 District Court for the Northern District of California. (Reply (Dkt. # 17) at 1.)

10 III. ANALYSIS

11 UKG concedes that its motion to dismiss is not well founded and that venue is
 12 proper.² (*Id.* at 1.) Therefore, the court construes UKG's motion as one to transfer venue
 13 under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The court lays out the relevant legal standard before
 14 determining that transfer is not warranted.

15 A. Legal Standard

16 A party may move to transfer venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) if transfer
 17 would serve "the convenience of the parties and witnesses" and "the interest of justice."
 18 See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). As a threshold matter, the moving party must show that the
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20 ² The court agrees with REI that "even the most cursory review of cases or commentary
 21 would have confirmed" that UKG's arguments in favor of dismissal are without merit. (See
 22 Resp. at 2.) The court encourages UKG to conduct such a review before filing a motion in the
 future. If it fails to do so, the court may determine that sanctions are warranted. See Fed. R. Civ.
 P. 11.

1 transferee district is one in which the suit “might have been brought” in the first instance.
 2 *See id.* In other words, the moving party must show that the transferee court possesses
 3 subject matter jurisdiction over the action, venue would have been proper in the
 4 transferee court, and the parties would be subject to personal jurisdiction in the transferee
 5 court. *See Hoffman v. Blaski*, 363 U.S. 335, 344 (1960); *A. J. Indus., Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Ct.*
 6 *for the Cent. Dist. of Cal.*, 503 F.2d 384, 386-88 (9th Cir. 1974).

7 Once the threshold questions are resolved, the court considers whether the
 8 convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of justice favor transfer. *See* 28
 9 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In a “typical case not involving a forum selection clause, a district
 10 court . . . must evaluate both the convenience of the parties and various public-interest
 11 considerations.” *Atl. Marine Constr. Co., Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for the W. Dist. of Tex.*,
 12 571 U.S. 49, 62 (2013). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals instructs district courts to
 13 apply a nine-factor balancing test to determine whether to transfer a case under Section
 14 1404(a). *See Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000). The
 15 balancing test weighs: “(1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated
 16 and executed, (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing law, (3) the plaintiff’s
 17 choice of forum, (4) the respective parties’ contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts
 18 relating to the plaintiff’s cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the
 19 costs of litigation in the two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel
 20 attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses, . . . (8) the ease of access to sources of
 21 proof,” and (9) the public policy considerations of the forum state. *See id.* at 498-99.

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2 **B. Threshold Question**

3 The court concludes that UKG has carried its burden to establish that the Northern
 4 District of California is a suitable alternative forum for this dispute. Venue is proper in
 5 “a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the
 6 claim occurred” 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2). The underlying lawsuit and settlement
 7 that form at least part of the basis for REI’s breach of contract and indemnification claims
 8 occurred in the Northern District of California. *See supra* § II.A. This is sufficient to
 9 comply with the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2). *See Fortune Indus. Int’l, Inc. v.*
 10 *Madison Elec. Prod., Inc.*, No. C09-0200RSM, 2009 WL 10676497, at *2 (W.D. Wash.
 11 July 2, 2009) (“[T]he chosen venue need not be the best venue, only a qualifying venue.”)
 12 (citations and quotation marks omitted.)³

13 **C. Balancing Test**

14 UKG concedes that two of the nine factors weigh in favor of venue remaining with
 15 this court: the location where the agreement was executed by REI and REI’s choice of
 16 forum. (MTD at 6.) However, it contends that all other factors weigh in favor of transfer
 17 to the Northern District of California. (*Id.*) The court disagrees and concludes that the
 18 remaining factors either suggest venue should remain in the Western District of
 19 Washington or weigh in neither party’s favor. The court addresses the remaining seven
 20 factors in turn.

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 22 ³ REI does not meaningfully contest that the Northern District of California would have
 subject matter or personal jurisdiction over this action. (*See Resp.* at 10-11.)

1 While UKG contends that the underlying case was based on alleged violations of
2 the California Labor Code, it is at heart a breach of contract case regarding a contract that
3 is governed by Washington law. (*See* Thiessen Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. A at 18; Reply at 5 (not
4 contesting applicability of contract's choice of law provision). Thus, while disposition of
5 this case may involve some analysis of the California Labor Code, the "state most
6 familiar with the governing law factor" does not weigh in favor of transfer to California
7 and is, at most, neutral.

8 The parties' respective contacts with the forum weigh in favor of remaining in
9 Washington. UKG is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Florida. (MTD at 2.) It
10 offers no arguments that it has more contacts with California than Washington. (*See*
11 *generally* MTD; Reply.) REI, however, is a Washington corporation with its principal
12 place of business in the Western District of Washington. (Compl. ¶ 1; Resp. at 12.) The
13 contacts related to REI's cause of action in the chosen forum also weigh in favor of
14 remaining in Washington. In addition to the contract solicitation and negotiation process
15 occurring in the Western District of Washington, UKG personnel spent the majority of a
16 year frequently working with REI personnel in Kent, Washington, to implement UKG's
17 system, which is at the heart of this dispute. (Thiessen Decl. ¶ 7.)

18 The costs of litigation, availability of compulsory process, and ease of access to
19 sources of proof factors are also neutral. While it is possible witnesses from California
20 may offer testimony regarding the underlying lawsuit that is relevant in this matter, UKG
21 fails to explain why their testimony would be necessary and offers only speculation that
22 these potential witnesses would be unwilling to testify. (*See* Reply at 7-8.) REI,

1 however, submits that the majority of its relevant witnesses are based in Washington.
2 (Resp. at 14.) Similarly, UKG asserts that the sources of proof will be California-based
3 (Reply at 8), while REI maintains that the majority of relevant records are in Washington
4 (Resp. at 14). The court concludes these factors weigh in favor of neither party. *See*
5 *Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986)
6 (declining to transfer when “transfer would merely shift rather than eliminate” costs and
7 inconvenience).

8 UKG offers no arguments regarding the final factor—public policy considerations.
9 (*See generally* MTD; Reply.) REI responds that states have an interest in providing a
10 forum for their injured residents, and it is a Washington corporation. (Resp. at 15 (citing
11 *Gordy v. Daily News, L.P.*, 95 F.3d 829, 836 (9th Cir.1996).) In the absence of any
12 countervailing arguments, the court concludes this factor weighs in favor of venue
13 remaining in this district.

14 Thus, the court determines that none of the nine *Jones* factors weigh in favor of
15 transfer, while at least four suggest that venue should remain in the Western District of
16 Washington. UKG’s motion to transfer is accordingly DENIED.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES UKG's motion to dismiss or transfer
3 venue (Dkt. # 10).

4 Dated this 18th day of March, 2021.

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7 JAMES L. ROBART
8 United States District Judge
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